

"navy blue", "royal blue", etc., before moving on to the next color. You see, if I introduce "this crayon as 'red' " and then show this one as "green", and this one as "blue"... that is what I am teaching you...red, green and blue. And so, that has order... and it creates a specific reference. But, if I try to introduce "another blue", or "another red" then, I've introduced a confusing "variation" for my child. So, I think if I had to do this again, I'd start with variations within a single color, labeling each one (i.e., "royal blue", "navy blue", "light blue", "dark blue") before introducing another color. Again, just a thought, based on "order" and "reference living", but, in my opinion, I believe this would make teaching this concept much simpler.

Using the computer's color palette under the [font/colors/more colors/custom](#) is also a fun thing to do to teach colors. Zachary is always fascinated with anything I do that involves colors... and using the computer's color palette allows me to show him how "adding more" of one color or "less of another" makes different shades. :o)

Below, I provide pages for each main color... note that printers tend to distort colors you see on the screen... but these should give parents a pretty good starting point. Also, I would encourage parents to take actual objects around the house to show the child how the colors actually apply to his world.

Finally, **I encourage all parents to consider obtaining paints to show how "mixing" colors can create new colors.** Actually, you can also do this by buying colored plastic sheets and simply putting them one on top of the other and putting them up to the light. Actually showing the child how to make colors has the advantage of using "motion" and I strongly believe motion helps in the production of language in these children based on the fact that both functions are located in the frontal lobe.

For example, you can show a child that:

red + blue = purple

white + red = pink

white + black = gray

blue + yellow = green

yellow + red = orange

and so on...

Thinking of or understanding objects based on colors is an interesting subject for all parents of the autistic. Below are a couple of links provided by another parent on the [enzyme discussion board](#) for more on this subject. The ability to sense objects as "colors" is called "**synesthesia**". I have not had the opportunity to review this site in great detail and I provide it as a starting point for persons who want to learn more on this subject. I will look at them when I, personally, have a little more time.

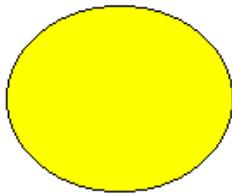
<http://www.school-for-champions.com/senses/synesthesia.htm>

COLOR SHEETS

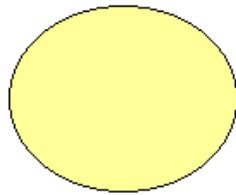
Note: Some children are color blind. Boys are more often color blind than girls. As such, if your child appears to grasp certain colors but has difficulty with others, please keep in mind the fact that they may have difficulty with perceiving certain colors. Bright colors are the easiest and best perceived by those with color blindness.

In working with color sheets, if I had to do this again, I'd start with colors that have the least variation and then move to those that have the most... thus, in my opinion, yellow is probably the best place to start to teach "different shades" of the same thing.

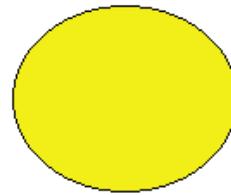
YELLOW



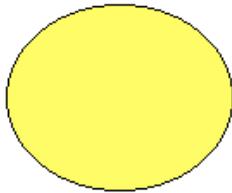
yellow



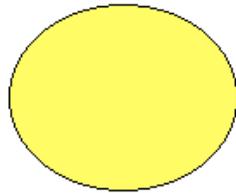
light yellow



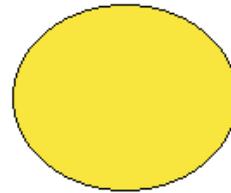
dark yellow



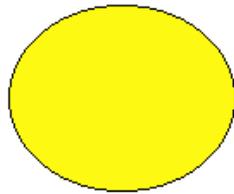
banana yellow



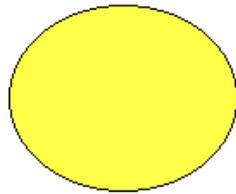
pineapple yellow



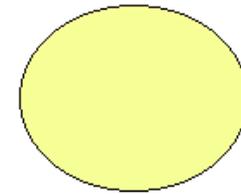
golden yellow



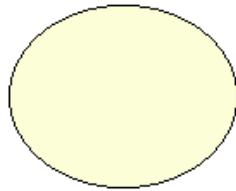
lemon yellow



canary yellow

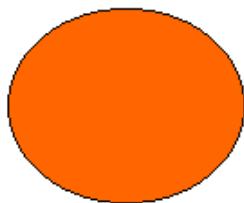


greenish yellow

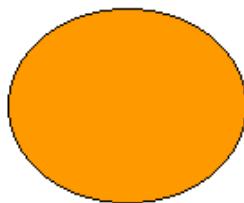


very light yellow

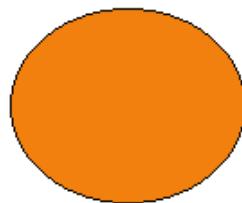
ORANGE



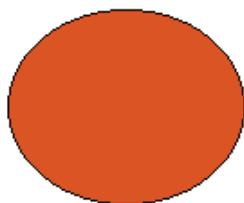
orange



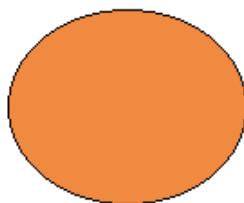
light orange



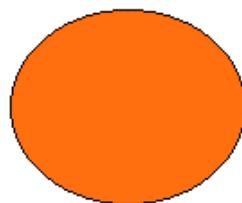
pumpkin orange



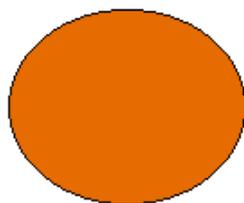
reddish orange



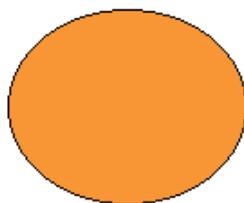
brownish orange



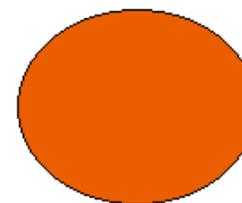
carrot orange



dark orange

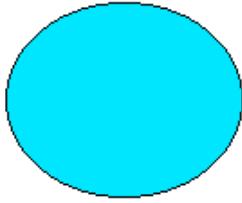


papaya orange

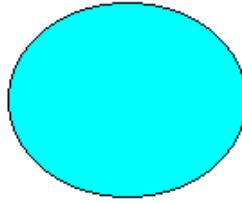


fire orange

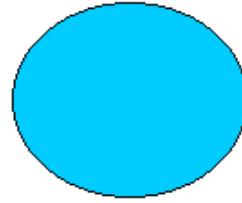
BLUE



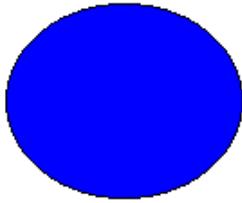
aqua blue



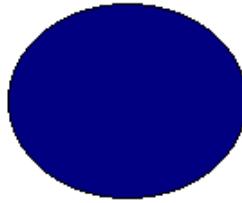
turquoise blue



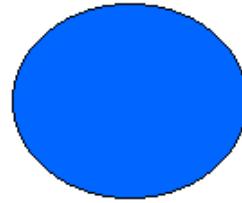
sky blue



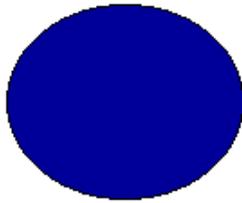
royal blue



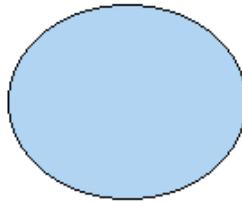
navy blue



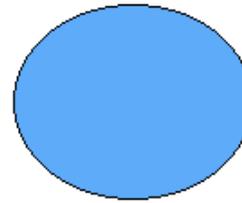
cobalt blue



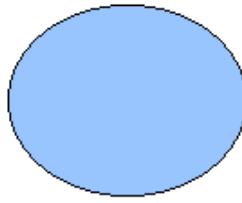
dark blue



grayish blue

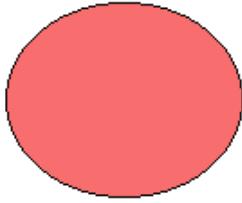


light blue

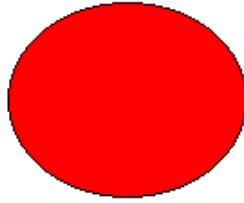


lighter blue

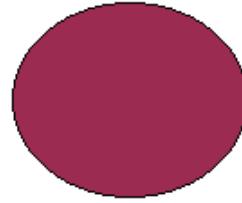
RED



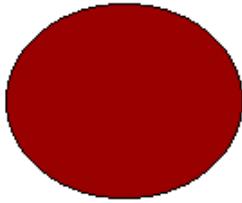
light red



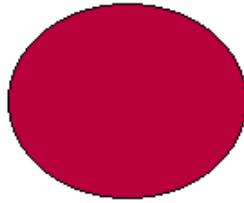
red



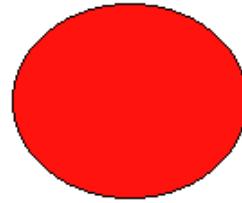
wine red



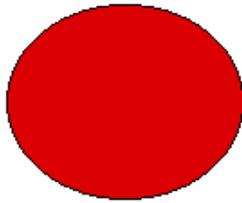
brick red



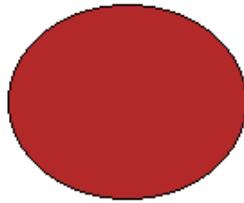
cherry red



bright red

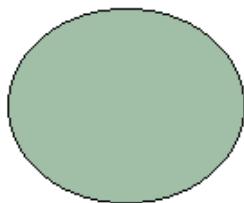


dark red

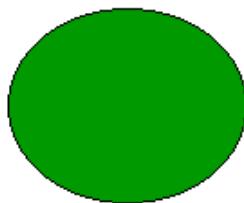


blood red

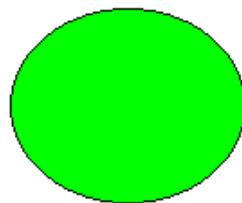
GREEN



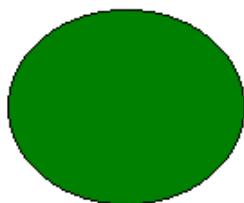
light green



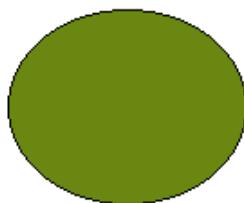
emerald green



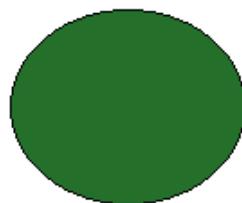
bright green



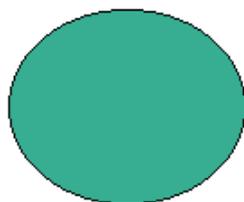
green



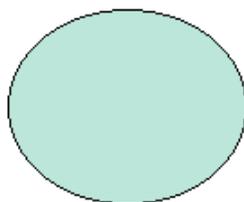
olive green



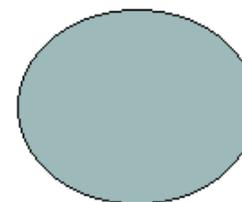
forest green



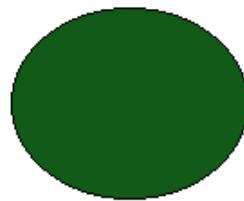
aqua green



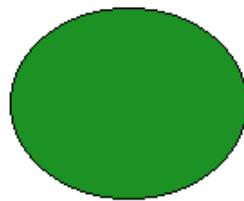
very light green



grayish green

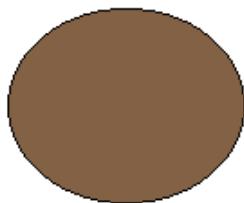


dark green

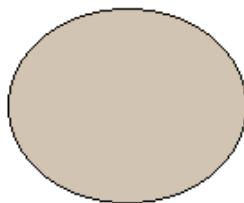


fern green

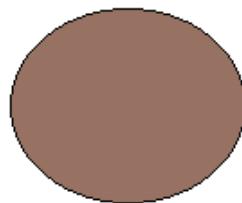
BROWN



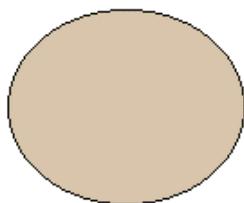
dark brown



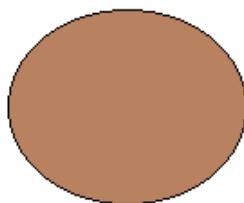
light brown



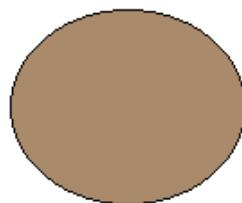
brown



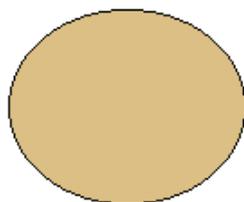
sand brown



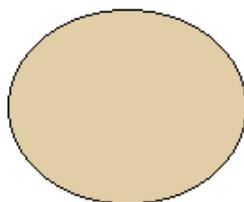
acorn brown



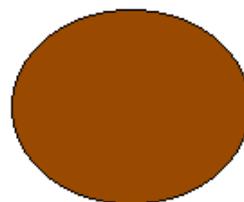
maple brown



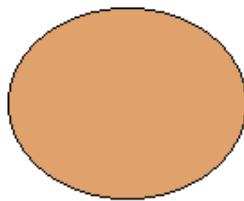
tan brown



beige brown

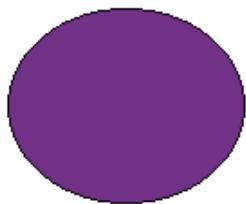


reddish brown

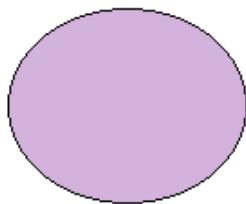


cinnamon brown

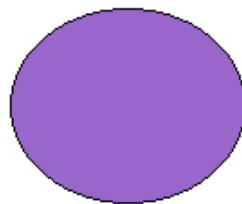
PURPLE



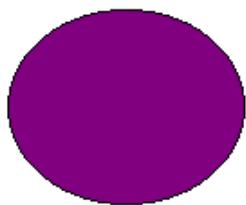
purple



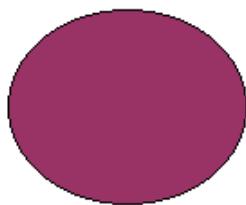
amethyst



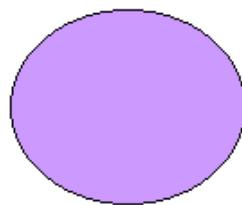
mauve



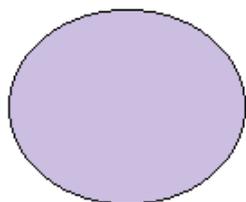
violet



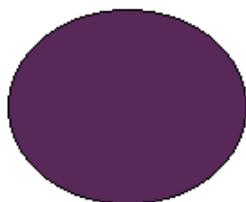
plum



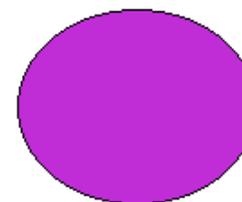
lavender



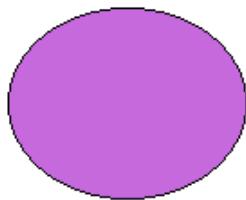
light purple



eggplant purple



bright purple



lilac purple